FRILLS OF FASHION

STYLES AND MATERIALS WHICH ARE "IN THE MODE."

Full Waists Made to Form Soft and Graceful Folds—Serviceable Costume for Young Girl—Recipe for Appetizing Mayonnaise Sauce.

Vogue of Light Materials.

It is astonishing how much thin materials, such as voile, crepe, etamine and others of a like description, are worn by well-dressed women during the winter nowadays. Naturally this does not apply to the tailor-made costumes, but last year the most elaborate gowns of these fabrics were to be seen under the handsome fur coats, and there is every reason to suppose that they will be more in vogue than ever. There is a fancy, too—which is to be noticed in many of the new Paris costumes and which will be equally pronounced during the autumn months—for the skirt composed of two flounces, each flounce being adorned with from three to five bands of velvet in graduated widths. The flounces are deep, the upper one reaches above the knee, and this style of decoration is naturally more adapted to dresses of the material of which I have been speaking that are sufficiently amenable to lend themselves to elaborate trimming.

A Serviceable Costume.

Suits made with plaited skirts and tourist coats are essentially new, essentially smart and essentially serviceable. This one makes an admirable model and is adapted to all suitings, but is shown in dark blue cheviot with cuffs of chamois colored cloth and trimming of braid held by handsome buttons. The coat is one of the newest and is partly confined at the back by means of a strap that extends from seam to seam, while the fronts are loose. The skirt is nine gored and is laid in plaits that conceal the seams. To make the coat for a girl of 14 years of age will be required 4¾ yards of material 27, 2¾ yards

44 or 2⅜ yards 52 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of braid; to make the skirt 6 yards 27, 4¼ yards 44 or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide.

Draped Shirred Waist.

Full waists that are shirred and draped to form soft and graceful folds are among the latest features of fashion and are exceedingly attractive in the many pliable materials of the season. This one is peculiarly smart and includes a point at the front and the new sleeves, shirred to form two lengthwise puffs above the elbows. The material chosen for the model is willow green messaline satin with cream colored lace for chemisette and cuffs, banding and bows of darker velvet, but there are many wool as well as silk materials that can be treated in the same manner with equal success, and, when liked, the deep cuffs can be omitted and the sleeves made in three quarter length.

The waist is made with the fitted lining, on which the full fronts and back are arranged, and is finished at the neck with a roll-over collar under which the chemisette is attached. The

sleeves are made over fitted linings, which are faced to form cuffs, and are full above the elbows, finished with circular frills below which fall over the gathered ones of lace. The closing is made invisibly at the center front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4¾ yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ⅞ yards of all-over lace, ¾ yards of bias velvet and 2½ yards of lace to make as illustrated.

Mayonnaise Sauce.

Put the yolk of a fresh egg in a bowl, and if the weather is warm stand the bowl in a pan of chipped ice and add half a salt-spoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of English mustard. Begin stirring the ingredients with a boxwood spoon. Stir continually always one way, describing a circle. It is more easily done by holding the bowl steady. After stirring about a minute or till the ingredients are well blended begin adding the oil, pouring it in drop by drop. As soon as the mixture is stiff and waxy add a few drops of tarragon vinegar and the same of lemon juice. Then resume the oil, dropping it steadily. Every time the mixture becomes too thick add a few drops of vinegar, but continue stirring. One yolk of an egg will stand the addition of a pint bottle of oil. Stop using oil when the mayonnaise is as thick as you wish it and when you have all you require for your salad.

Military Effects Coming In.

Military effects promise to appear largely in the outdoor garments of women ths fall. A new English long coat for stormy weather whch has appeared on the market is frankly called the Militaire. It has two wide box pleats in the back falling from the yoke and belted in at the waist. The front is double-breasted, with a high, martial-looking, turnover collar, and it is finished with brass buttons.

Pretty and Comfortable Coat.

A loose, three-quarter coat, belted in across the back, exemplifies convenience and smartness in autumn coats. It is called the "Trossack," and is of neutral-colored cloth, which permits of its being exploited with skirts of any color in walking length. The Trossack is not a dress coat, but for all those day occasions when a loose separate coat is desirable it is going to be one of the smartest styles.

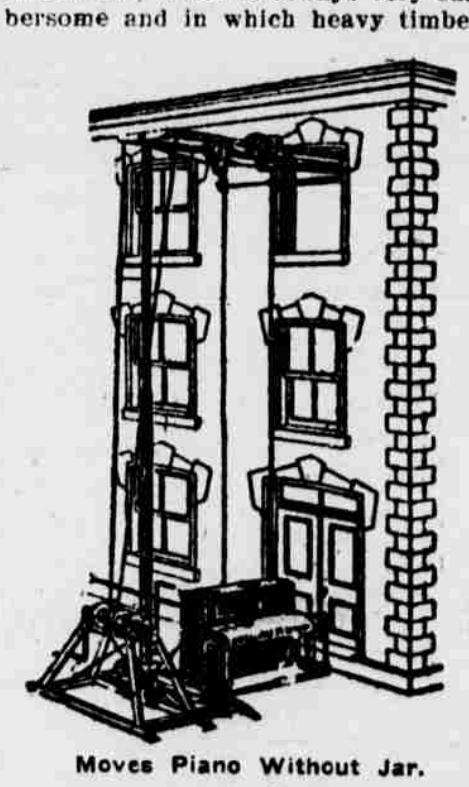
SCIENCE and INVENTION

Statistics on Coal Supply.

According to Statistician Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey it will be from 180 to 230 years before anthracite coal will be exhausted in this country, although were the present rate of exhaustion and waste to continue the end would come in eighty years. But while he anticipates some increase in this direction in the next decade, after that he looks for a marked tendency to economize the supply. He notes the interesting fact that, although the production of anthracite has not kept pace with that of bituminous coal, it has increased faster than the population in the region where most of it is consumed. In 1880, he says, 1.82 tons of anthracite were produced for each inhabitant of the anthracite using portion of the country. This was increased to 2.47 tons per capita by 1890, and in 1900 to 2.53 tons. Using the entire population of the United States as the basis the per capita production of bituminous coal was .85 ton in 1880, 1.76 tons in 1890 and 2.76 tons in 1900. In 1860 two-thirds of the coal produced in the United States was Pennsylvania anthracite, while in 1870 anthracite constituted one-half the total, and for the last five years it has amounted to about one-fifth.

Moves Pianos Without Jar.

Hoisting large and bulky articles to the upper floors of a building takes skill and experience, and is seldom attempted except by those acquainted with the business. The method ordinarily used is to put up a block and tackle, which is always very cumbersome and in which heavy timbers



Moves Piano Without Jar.

are necessary. A Canadian has devised the very useful apparatus shown in the illustration. It is designed for the purpose of hoisting and putting through windows in the upper stories of buildings large, heavy and bulky articles. The apparatus is so constructed that it can be set to communicate with the first, second and third stories of buildings and when the work is done it can be quickly taken down and compactly put together for transportation. One of the chief advantages is that large articles can be put through the windows, as the parts take up little space. Pianos could be hoisted with little or no strain to the instrument, with no danger of scratches. It would also do away with the trouble of getting up narrow stairways and passing around sharp corners. The article to be hoisted is placed on the carrier, which is raised by the usual rope run over pulleys and attached to a roller turned by a crank. Riggers could use this apparatus to advantage, as could also piano movers or movers of safes.

Lorenzo D. Frazer of Toronto, Ont., is the patentee.

Good health and good sense are two of life's greatest blessings.

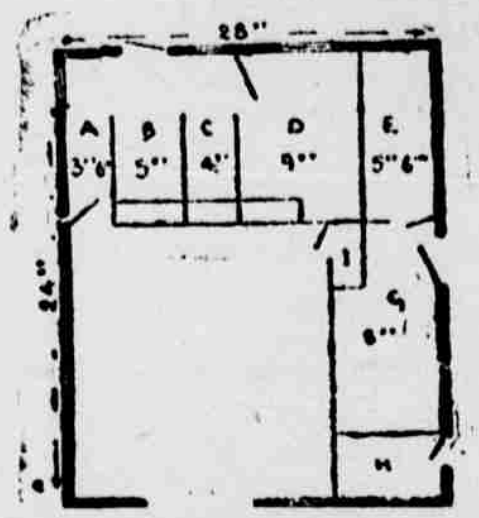
COMBINED BARN AND STABLE.

Roomy and Comfortable and Comparatively Inexpensive.

G. M. H.—Please publish a plan for a small barn and stable to contain the following: Box stall, single horse stall, cow stall, a room for two carriages and sleigh, room for four tons of hay, coal bin, wood house and water closet. I wish to join it by a hall to the house. What quantity of shingles, lumber, etc., would be required to build it?

The accompanying plan provides one horse stall, one cow stall, and box stall, besides coal bin, wood house, harness room, water closet and carriage room. The loft above is large enough to hold the hay required. The door in the drive house can be made to drive in at the end as shown or in the side if desired.

The amount of material required, roughly estimated, would be as follows: Fourteen squares of shingles, 22 pieces 2x6 or 3x5 for rafters, 1,300 feet of sheeting, 1,800 feet of inch weather boarding, 1,600 feet of 2x10



Floor Plan of Stable, Carriage House, Coal Bin, Etc.

A, passage way; B, horse stall; C, cow stall; D, box stall; E, coal bin; F, carriage room; G, wood house; H, water closet; I, harness room.

inch joists, 900 feet of inch flooring for upper floor, 800 feet of 2x4 scantling for balloon frame. The lower floor is not estimated, but should be laid with concrete or made of earth, especially in the wood house and drive house.

Building a Bedroom.

M. N.—I wish to build a bedroom about fourteen feet by ten, to the end of a sitting room. It will be warmly built of frame, and well, but not expensively finished. It will contain one window and there will be no upstairs over it. I would be very much pleased to obtain from you an estimate of what it would cost to build it in this county.

It is difficult to give an estimate of the cost of the addition to the house, as sufficient details are not given regarding the construction—whether the roof is a gable or just a lean-to. Estimating on a building ten by fourteen, eight feet high, with a lean-to roof, with walls sheeted on outside with inch lumber, then paper, and weatherboarded, the addition should cost about fifty-seven dollars, including mason work.

Cement Curbing for Well.

S. D. M.—I am sinking a well and have come to a running sand bottom so that I cannot stone it up. Could I make pipes of cement concrete and put them down in sections? How thick would they require to be and how much cement would be needed, provided the inside diameter were three feet?

You can case your well with concrete tile as you describe, but there would be danger of the tile sinking in the quicksand, if the sand is very bad. Tile four inches thick would be sufficient. It would require about one-half barrel of Portland cement for a tile three feet long. Very fine screened gravel will make a better tile with less cement than if sand were used. Sand may be used, but it will require more cement in doing so.